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ABSTRACT

The interrelationships of deviant life experiences and current status, i.e., prostitution versus non-prostitution, were investigated by the application of multivariate analyses. Variables were studied involving early home life, pregnancy history, sexual history, and criminal involvement. Based on the analyses, three models were developed that related prostitution to early history, sexual history, and current status. The models were shown to fit the data, and results suggest a revision in the traditional explanations of female sex-role deviance. (Author)

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# MODELING THE DRIFT TOWARDS SEX ROLE DEVIANCE*

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MODELING THE DRIFT TOWARDS SEX ROLE DEVIANCE

INTRODUCTION

Traditional theories of female deviance are coming under increasing attack because of their "conceptual neglect of the sex variable" (Harris, 1977:3) as well as their sexist definitions of deviance (Rosenblum, 1975; Miller, 1978; Davis, 1977). Explanations based on descriptive models and inadequate samples are now subject to re-interpretation as perceptions are modified by changing social realities. The reconsideration of the role of gender is particularly important in the discussion of prostitution, a crime with special sex-role meaning for women. Previous definitions of sexual deviance have served to re-inforce the dominant male, sexually stable female concept which is seen as crucial to our family structure. Harris (1977:15) argues that these male-oriented deviance theories have kept sociologists from examining the sex variable as well as kept women out of crime. Actually, in the case of prostitution, the sexist view has criminalized female deviance and not male. Prostitution, therefore, both disputes and supports the sex-role argument. Women are disproportionately punished for the crime but they are punished because prostitutes are seen as a glaring threat to the family.

The whore/madonna view of women is a labeling spectrum inherent in past cultural definitions of the female sex role. It can now be utilized to redefine female deviance. The obvious parallels between the acceptable attributes of the female sex role and the characteristics of female deviance have been examined (Rosenblum, 1975). The whore role is in fact the negative end of a set of sexual alternatives for women. Perceptions

of sex roles are central in controlling the choices of most individuals, even among those classed as deviant. For women, their sexual status is the dominant factor governing their position in society - whore, madonna, or somewhere in between.

Consequently female delinquents have been viewed as sexual delinquents and sex-role confusion has often been cited as the precursor to female deviance. The young female contemplating prostitution is involved in a sex-role choice which clearly carries a negative label. The customer may be normal; the prostitute is not (James and Meyerding, 1977, unpublished). The young woman may already be a victim of forced or coerced loss of sexual status further clouding her sexual identity (James and Meyerding, 1977:1381-1385).

Such sex-role confusion prevails in the background of many women offenders, and so the question shifts to why some adopt or internalize a deviant sexual self-concept and others do not. Nanette Davis (Davis, 1971:300-301) has proposed a drift into deviance from "promiscuity to prostitution" that eventually forecloses alternative career routes. The process revealed in our model is more detailed. Evidence is presented for a drift into a redefinition of female identity that provides few alternatives to prostitution. The importance of peer groups, pimp relationships, and early sexual activity are overshadowed by factors such as loss of family role models, school experience, early drug use, and pregnancy failures. These variables provide more cogent reasons for choosing a deviant female identity.

The combination of factors involved in the development of this model were based on both existing research and the experience gained during field work.

The prejudice surrounding the area of prostitution precluded reliance on descriptive and intuitive data. The sample consists of two groups of female offenders. The results indicate that the determinants of which individual women will act out the prostitution components of the female sex role are a combination of the traditional variables associated with criminality and the more current sex-role limited variables.

METHODOLOGY

1. Samples

The data on which this study is based were obtained through field interviews with two groups of women involved in criminal activities: street prostitutes and non-prostitutes.[1] Although the original protocol examined such varied domains as demographics, sexual history and drug history, this research is specifically interested in the relationship among four general life experiences and prostitution: (1) early home life, (2) sexual history, (3) pregnancy history, and (4) criminal involvement. These experiential factors were examined because we have hypothesized that negative experiences in these areas are contributing factors in the development of sexual deviance. If associations between prostitution and deviant experiences in these areas exist these relationships can be used to further understand the process by which a woman becomes involved in prostitution.

2. Data Collection

In contrast to previous studies of prostitution that have relied on anecdotal or descriptive records (Greenwald, 1970; Winick and Kinsie, 1971; Davis, 1971), this research is based on a systematic process of data collection. All subjects received the same standardized protocol. Two large samples were studied: prostitutes (N = 136) and non-prostitutes (N = 133); moreover, the probability of biased interviews was limited by having each interviewer see an equal number of prostitutes and non-prostitutes.

The subjects were adult women, 199 white and 70 black, living in a large metropolitan center.

3. Variables

Table 1 contains a list of the twenty-five variables studied (the first column contains an identification number for each of the variables).

[Table 1 here]

One can see that most of the variables within each experiential factor are antecedent to prostitution although some of them are concomitant with it. The variables listed were chosen to be representative of those experiences that contribute both to a subject's entrance into prostitution and to her remaining a prostitute. Eight variables represent Early Home Life, four represent Pregnancy History, seven represent Sexual History, and five represent Criminal Involvement.

Although some of the variables are self explanatory (i.e. age left home, etc.), the other variables require some exposition both in terms of meaning and in terms of measurement. For Early Home Life: the variable Broken Home refers to the absence of at least one parent during a subject's early and juvenile history; the Departure from School refers to whether a subject was still in school or graduated versus having left school because of family problems, economic pressure or having been expelled; Relationship with Father and Relationship with Mother were measured as positive versus negative; Institutionalization was measured as yes or no; finally, Father's and Mother's Criminal Status refer to their having ever been convicted (yes or no) of a crime. For Sexual History, Molestation as a Child and Physically Forced to first intercourse were both measured dichotomously as yes or no; Subsequent Relationships refers to the number of times a subject had subsequent sexual intercourse with her first sexual partner;

Significant Relationships refers to the percent of significant sexual relationships a subject had at the time of the interview. This was obtained by taking the total number of significant relationships reported and weighing it by the total number of sexual relationships (for prostitutes this does not include customers); finally, Sex/Heroin and Sex/Other Drugs respectively refer to a subject's attitude about the effects of heroin and of other drugs on the enjoyment of sexual relationships. These were measured as negative and no opinion versus positive. Orgasmic level was measured as a percentage: 50% of the time or less versus more than 50% of the time. In the Criminal Involvement category: Juvenile Record and More than Six Arrests were dichotomously measured as yes or no and Illegal Activities Not for Support was measures as: never, sometimes, and usually.

4. General Hypothesis and Preliminary Analyses

The general hypothesis of this study is that a significant relationship exists between deviant life experiences and present status. Specifically, we believe that certain life experiences (e.g. home life, sexual and pregnancy history and criminal involvement history) are associated with prostitution to the degree that they may be used to develop statistical models so as to better understand the development of a deviant sexual identity and the consequent commitment to prostitution.

In developing a statistical model of this kind we considered a multivariate, as opposed to a univariate, statistical analysis. There are at least two reasons why the multivariate approach was taken. First, both behavior and the decisions that lead to certain types of behavior are affected by many events acting together, whether these events be simultaneous or in a temporal chain. The multivariate approach provides the best model of the actual experiential events that can lead a woman down the path to prostitution.

Second, the multivariate analysis allows one to study the interrelationships of the antecedent and concomitant variables along with the relationships of these variables to the outcome variable (prostitution).

Two considerations were made in order to build meaningful models of the drift towards sexual deviance. The first was to make the model as appropriate in chronological content as possible; initially we wanted to establish that events early in life were related to prostitution. Once this was accomplished we could study events in adolescence and early adulthood that further represented the development of a deviant lifestyle.

Along with content, a statistical consideration was made. We wanted to insure that the proposed statistical analysis could be validly used with the number of subjects and the number of variables that we wished to study. The multivariate $X^2$ technique that was considered is known as multidimensional contingency table analysis. This procedure has the advantage of allowing one to study the effect of several categorical independent variables on one categorical dependent variable. Although this analysis can be most informative, if it is performed on tables with too many variables for the amount of subjects, the method becomes suspect. With 25 variables and only 269 subjects, care had to be taken to insure that the total sample size would cover the tables to be analyzed. Because tables with not more than five variables could be handled with 269 subjects, a series of preanalyses was performed in order to reduce the space of the 25 dimensions to a space that could be handled with the given sample size.

Our desire to develop a model with meaningful chronological content served as a blueprint for the data reduction stage of the study.

Initially we attempted to reduce all those categorical variables that represent early home and school experiences down to one variable that could be used to differentiate prostitutes from non-prostitutes. We chose variables from the categories that represented these experiences: namely, variable 2-8, 13 and 15. Because all these variables were measured categorically, their worth as potential variables for a final model was determined by using two-dimensional pearson $X^2$ tests of prostitution/ no prostitution versus each of these variables. The dichotomous variables Broken Home and Departure from School were found to be significantly related to prostitution (p at least less that .05 in each case); whereas the other variables were not as strongly related to prostitution. The direction of the relationship was the same for the two variables; that is, a larger proportion of prostitutes always had the more deviant score (1 versus 0): prostitutes were more likely to come from broken homes and to have left school before graduation. Because of this symmetry, a score for Early Deviance would be obtained by adding these two scores together yielding a combined score range of 0 to 2. By dichotomizing this variable as "0,1" versus "2" we were able to separate women who had negative experiences both at home and at school from those who had only one or none or these experiences. The table that resulted was:

| | | $\overline{P}$ | P |
|---|---|---|---|
| Early Deviance | 0,1 | 94 | 75 |
| | 2 | 39 | 61 |

One should note that prostitutes and non-prostitutes differ significantly ($p = .012$) on this variable.

Once the Early Deviance score was obtained, an attempt was made to reduce the space of the variables that represent juvenile and early adult activities. Three sets of preanalyses were performed: a measure of deviant pregnancies was obtained from variables 9-12; discriminant analysis was performed on the continuous variables (1, 14, 16, 17, 21, 24); and a series of two-dimensional pearson $X^2$ tests were performed on the categorical variables (18, 19, 20, 22, 23 and 25).

A measure of deviant pregnancies was obtained by taking the sum of the numbers of still births, miscarriages and abortions. In order to minimize the chance that this sum could be confounded by the total number of pregnancies had by prostitutes versus non-prostitutes, the sum of the above three measures of wasteage was divided by the total number of pregnancies. Hence a measure of the percent of deviant pregnancies was obtained. This new variable had a mean of 33% for non-prostitutes and 43% for prostitutes, the combined median split was 37%. Using this value as a split, a cross-tabulation of pregnancy wasteage versus prostitution was obtained:

| Pregnancy Wasteage | $\bar{P}$ | P |
|---|---|---|
| 36% or less | 94 | 71 |
| More than 36% | 39 | 65 |

One should note that a significant difference (p .002) on wasteage exists between the two groups.

The six continuous variables - Age Left Home, Age at First Intercourse, Age of First Criminal Activity, Age at First Drug Use, Subsequent Relationships and Significant Relationships were all subjected to a discriminant analysis. Using this analysis three variables were able to significantly (p at least less than .05) discriminate between prostitutes and non-prostitutes; in order of importance these variables were Subsequent Relationships, Age at First Drug Use, and Age at First Intercourse. The means on these variables for non-prostitutes and prostitutes were:

| | Non-prostitutes | Prostitutes |
|---|---|---|
| Subsequent Relationships | 3.13 | 2.5 |
| Age at First Drug Use | 17.03 | 15.70 |
| Age at First Intercourse | 15. 58 | 14.68 |

One can see that prostitutes have significantly fewer subsequent relationships with their first partner in sex, they lose their virginity earlier and they use drugs at a significantly younger age than do non-prostitutes.

In order to screen for univariate relationships between prostitutes/non-prostitutes and the categorical variables (18, 19, 20, 22, 23 and 25) a series of pearson $\chi^2$ tests were performed. The significant variables obtained were: Orgasmic Level, Juvenile Record, and Illegal Activities Not for Support.

5. Final Analyses (Models)

Based on the preanalyses, eight variables were obtained. Given the sample of 269 subjects it would have been invalid to use the proposed analysis with this many variables. For this reason it was decided that for conceptual reasons and statistical clarity three separate models should be constructed. The Early History Model would relate prostitution to a deviant home life and to criminal activities: Broken Home, Departure from School, Juvenile Record and Age at First Drug Use. The second model, Sexual History, would relate prostitution to the Early Deviance variable, Age at First Intercourse, Subsequent Relationships and Pregnancy Wastage. In these two analyses Age at First Intercourse and Age at First Drug Use were dichotomized. In each case the split used was the median age of the combined samples of prostitutes and non-prostitutes. Age at First Intercourse was split at 15 and Age at First Drug Use was split at 16. The Current Status Model would relate prostitution to current experience: Orgasmic Level, Illegal Activity Not for Support, and Pregnancy Wastage.

Before the models are discussed, some background to the statistical analysis should be provided. Discussions of this procedure can be found in mathematical statistics (Bishop et al, 1975), sociological reseach (Davis, 1974; Goodman, 1963, 1964) and psychiatric research (Vitaliano and James, 1978). We should like to point out that this method allows one to analyze data from a multiway table of frequencies (as in Tables 2-4). Thus in Table 2 one can test for the effects of a Broken Home, Departure from School, Juvenile Record, and Age at First Drug Use on prostitution.

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Tables 2-4 here

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Table 5 contains a list of the significant variables and significant two-way interactions for each of the three analyses. The statistical significance of each variable is also provided.[2]

Table 5 here

Once the significant variables were obtained from each of the analyses in Table 5, one could define a model for each analysis. Each model only includes the significant variables. Thus for the current status model, the model only includes the effects of Orgasmic Level, Wastage and Illegal Activities. Then, given a set of antecedent (or concomitant) variables for a particular group of women, one could use the model to determine the number of prostitutes and non-prostitutes expected (e.g. expected frequencies). Since we know the actual observed frequency of women corresponding to all combinations of antecedent variables, we could provide the final test of our model. We could see if the expected frequencies obtained for our model differ significantly from the actual observed frequencies in our sample. The likelihood ratio chi-square test may be used to do this.

After using this statistical test on the three models we concluded that these models do in fact fit the data; the chi-squares and degrees of freedom (df) for the Early Deviance, Sexual History and Current Status Models, respectively, are 7.24 and 16 df, 12.15 and 18 df and 12.06 and 14 df. For this reason it is appropriate to report the expected frequencies, along with the observed frequencies for the three models. These are given in Tables 3-5.

RESULTS

The final and most useful part of the procedure would be to use each model to estimate the probablity of becoming a prostitute given certain antecedent experiences. Although this is appealing it is not appropriate here since prostitution was measured retrospectively. One can, however, gain important insight into the meaning of the results by examining the percentages of prostitutes and non-prostitutes who have encountered each of the antecedent and concomitant experiences. In the Early History Model, 65% of the prostitutes came from broken homes, 64% left school before graduation, 60% had juvenile records, and 71% had early drug use. This is in marked contrast to the non-prostitutes whose respective percentages on these variables are 35%, 50%, 46%, and 59%. These figures are interesting but they are univariate (prostitution versus each separate variable) and they ignore the interrelationships of the antecedent variables with prostitution. That is, three facts are ignored in the univariate analysis: of all women <u>with</u> juvenile records, 69% came from broken homes, 68% left school before graduation, and 75% used drugs at an early age. This is marked contrast to women <u>without</u> juvenile records whose respective percentages are 50%, 45%, and 54%. The three interactions of Juvenile Record with: Broken Home, Departure from School and Age at First Drug Use tell us that these associations exist and that they need to be considered in interpreting the relationships of the antecedent variables to prostitution.

For instance if graduation is present, the percent of prostitutes with juvenile records is 53% and for non-prostitutes it is 30%; however, without graduation, the percentage of prostitutes with juvenile records is 64% and for non-prostitutes it is 61%. Thus both prostitutes and non-prostitutes

who graduated are involved in less juvenile criminal activity than are their respective counterparts who did not graduate. Also when a broken home exists, the percentage of prostitutes with juvenile records is 69%, whereas for non-prostitutes it is 52%. This difference is much greater than that for intact homes: here the percentage of prostitutes with juvenile records is 45%, whereas for non-prostitutes it is 38%. Thus the presence of a broken home magnifies the relationship of juvenile criminal activity to prostitution. Finally, when early drug use is present the percent of prostitutes with juvenile records is 67%, whereas for non-prostitutes it is 54%. However, if early drug use is not present the percent of prostitutes with juvenile records is 44%, whereas it is 53% for non-prostitutes. Thus juvenile record is only associated with the drift towards prostitution when early drug use is also present.

In the Sexual History Model, 56% of the prostitutes had early sexual intercourse, 44% had two or less subsequent relationships with their first partner in sex, 48% scored high on wastage, and 45% experienced early deviance; this is in contrast to the non-prostitutes whose respective percentages were 52%, 33%, 29%, and 29%. Once again the high associations among these antecedent variables, and these same variables with prostitution, yielded interactions of the antecedent variables with prostitution. The antecedent associations exist between Early Deviance and Subsequent Relationships, and Early Deviance and Age at First Intercourse. Thus while 66% of the early deviant women lost their virginity at an early age, this figure was only 47% for the non-early deviant women; and while 44% of the early deviant women had less than three subsequent relationships with their first partner in sex, this figure was only 33% for the non-early deviant women. These associations

yielded the following interactions: For early deviant women, 56% of the prostitutes had less than three subsequent relationships with their first partner in sex; whereas only 31% of the non-prostitutes had less than three subsequent relationships with their first partner. This large difference does not exist in the non-early deviant women where 35% of the prostitutes had less than three subsequent relationships with their first partner, while 34% had less than three subsequent relationships with their first partner. Hence when early deviance is present, Subsequent Relationships distinguishes prostitutes from non-prostitutes; yet when early deviance is not present, Subsequent Relationships does not distinguish the two groups of women. Hence Subsequent Relationships has a major role in a drift toward prostitution when accompanied by early deviance.

The association between prostitution, age at first intercourse and early deviance may be interpreted in a similar manner. As a single variable (in competition with the other variables) Age at First Intercourse does not differ significantly for prostitutes and non-prostitutes. As an interaction variable the following occurs: when early deviance exists, the percentages of prostitutes and non-prostitutes with early intercourse are quite discrepant (70% versus 59%); however, when early deviance does not exist the percentages of prostitutes and non-prostitutes with early intercourse differ minimally (44% versus 48%). Thus early intercourse only differentiates prostitutes from non-prostitutes in the presence of early deviance. In the Sexual History Model, wastage is the one variable that does not interact significantly with the other antecedent variables. In this sense it can be generally interpreted that the percentage of prostitutes who experience pregnancy wastage will always be greater than the percentage of non-prostitutes regardless

of the values of the other antecedent variables.

In the Current Status Model there are no significant interactions between the concomitant variables. For this reason, one can make the general inference that the percentages of prostitutes who experience wastage, low orgasmic level and illegal activities not for support are significantly greater than the percentages for non-prostitutes regardless of the combinations of the other concomitant variables. These respective percentages for prostitutes and non-prostitutes were 48% versus 30% for wastage, 35% versus 29% for orgasmic level. For the variable of Illegal Activities Not for Support, 67% of the non-prostitutes said "never" while only 60% of the prostitutes said "never"; this is in contrast to 18% of the prostitutes who said "usually" and 14% of the non-prostitutes who said "usually."

We feel that the importance of these results is magnified because our comparison group is not a "normal" group of women, but rather a group of women (female offenders) who themselves have been subjected to adverse life experiences. In this sense the early life experiences of the prostitutes are shown to be especially significant.

## DISCUSSION

The results of our research indicate a building of negative experiences in the self-concept of the juvenile female. The drift is a series of forks in the road where certain choices or events channel the young woman in the direction of an identity conducive to prostitution. This process is much clearer with the multivariate analysis than with previous univariate

studies. In combination, broken home, failure to graduate from high school, and early drug use are associated with prostitution. Alone, these variables lose much of their power. When such combinations are added to negative sexual history the movement of the woman towards prostitution is clear.

The separation of her parents can impair the juvenile's belief in the traditional female role. Her mother's investment in the role of wife may not have paid off if she is now divorced. The adolescent who perceives her mother to be financially and/or emotionally strained does not want to follow that role model. Absent father, potentially compounded by mother's boyfriends, further strains the sex-role environment. Early drug use is a common escape mechanism and a ticket to entrance into a social group. Such drug use often involves sexual "hustling" and furthers the identification with an alternative feminine role. Failure to graduate or dropping out of school compounds the circumstances leaving the juvenile unsure of an appropriate adult role. Her self-respect has been undermined; she is no longer a "good girl," a label that represents a permanent loss of status.

The sexual history model is crucial to our theory that certain experiences undermine the development of sexual self-respect and enhance the appeal of and identification with alternative feminine roles. Sex status is primary and pivotal and it inevitably determines much of the early course of a young woman's life. Early sexual history characterized by victimization through molestation/incest (James and Meyerding, 1977), non-continuing relationships and pregnancy wastage bars these women from the variations of the madonna alternative. Loss of sexual self-respect through inappropriate or exploitive sexuality is compounded by the failure to regain feminine

status through successful pregnancy. Abortion, miscarriage and stillbirths, which may be seen as a relief by caseworkers, may signify another failure in the positive feminine role for the juvenile woman. Low use of contraceptives, despite knowledge and availability, can be attributed in part to a desire to re-establish femininity through motherhood. Traditionally, it is one of the ways for a "fallen woman" to redeem herself in society. The age at first intercourse, despite earlier reports, is less significant than the perceptions and circumstances of the sexual activity and the stability of the subsequent relationship. A young woman who does not continue a relationship with her first sexual partners may feel used or rejected. If the sexual activity was forced or coerced she is still left as a victim. Unfortunately, because of her loss of sexual status, she sees herself as the offender and there is no "young love" to ameliorate this perception.

The current status model continues this theme of sex role conflict. Women who are confused about their feminine identity have both a lower percentage of sexual activites culminating in orgasm and a higher incidence of pregnancy wastage. Prostitutes, even as adults, continue to experience contraceptive failures and ambivalent pregnancies. The final variable involves a pattern of commiting illegal acts not necessary for support. Many female offenders, because of their development of deviant identities, become involved in a lifestyle or subculture as well as responding to a need to support themselves. The prostitutes in our sample show greater commitment to such illegal activities. This is an indication of their commitment to a subculture appropriately labeled the "fast life."

The traditional sex-role explanations for juvenile and adult prostitution

have not probed the perceived or forced loss of the positive feminine role. Young women appear to seek an alternative "life style" out of a desire for independence, for financial gain, for the power of street adventure, for rebellion, or for the love of a pimp. These reasons are secondary. They represent the forced opening of doors in response to the closing of their alternatives as women. They have drifted towards the whore end of the available sexual identity spectrum. Intercession to stop the development of a committed or "professional" prostitute identity depends on the recognition of this sequence. These young women are more in need of counseling and consciousness raising to restore and expand their concept of successful feminine roles than of restriction, employment, or foster care. It is possible, with help, for them to retrace their steps and recognize the vast difference between their probable status as sexual victims and their identification as sexual offenders.

[1]The street prostitute group included 136 women who had been convicted of prostitution or who indicated their involvement by self-report. The non-prostitutes included 133 women who had been convicted of offenses other than prostitution. These offenses were primarily drug-related crimes, and forgery, larceny, and shoplifting. Homicide and alcohol-related crimes such as driving while intoxicated were deleted.

[2]One can see from the table that in the Early Deviance Model, Age at First Drug Use, Broken Home, Departure from School and Juvenile Record are significantly related to prostitution and so are the interactions of Juvenile Record with Age at First Drug Use, Broken Home, and Departure from School. For the Sexual History Analysis, Wasteage, Subsequent Relationships and Early Deviance are all significantly related to prostitution as main effects and so are the interactions of Early Deviance with Subsequent Relationships and Early Deviance with Age at First Intercourse. Finally, in the Current Status analysis the three main effects - Orgasmic Level, Wasteage and Illegal Activities Not for Support - are all significantly related to prostitution.

Table 1. The Twenty-five Variables Studied in The Preliminary Analyses

| | VARIABLES |
|---|---|
| Early Home Life: | 1. Age Left Home |
| | 2. Broken Home |
| | 3. Departure From School |
| | 4. Relationship with Father |
| | 5. Relationship with Mother |
| | 6. Institutionalized |
| | 7. Father Convicted |
| | 8. Mother Convicted |
| Pregnancy History: | 9. Number of Pregnancies |
| | 10. Number of Still Births |
| | 11. Number of Miscarriages |
| | 12. Number of Abortions |
| Sexual History | 13. Molestation |
| | 14. Age at First Intercourse |
| | 15. Physically Forced to Sex |
| | 16. Subsequent Relationships |
| | 17. Significant Relationships |
| | 18. Orgasmic Level |
| | 19. Sex / Heroin |
| | 20. Sex / Other Drugs |
| Criminal Involvement: | 21. Age of First Criminal Activity |
| | 22. Juvenile Record |
| | 23. More than Six Arrests |
| | 24. Age at First Drug Use |
| | 25. Illegal Activites Not for Support |

Table 2. Observed and Expected Frequencies for the Early History Model

| Departure from School | | | Age at First Drug Use 16 Years or More Juvenile Record | | | | Age at First Drug Use Less than 16 Years Juvenile Record | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Broken Home | | Broken Home | | Broken Home | | Broken Home | |
| | | | No | Yes | No | Yes | No | Yes | No | Yes |
| Graduated | Prost. | Observed Frequencies | 12.00 | 10.00 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 5.00 | 8.00 |
| | | Expected Frequencies | 11.82 | 11.18 | 2.35 | 3.88 | 11.82 | 11.18 | 5.19 | 8.58 |
| | Non-Prost. | Observed Frequencies | 6.00 | 5.00 | 1.00 | 4.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 13.00 |
| | | Expected Frequencies | 4.50 | 4.80 | 1.38 | 4.01 | 6.56 | 7.07 | 5.28 | 15.33 |
| Did Not Graduate | Prost. | Observed Frequencies | 6.00 | 8.00 | 4.00 | 8.00 | 7.00 | 5.00 | 11.00 | 18.00 |
| | | Expected Frequencies | 6.68 | 6.32 | 4.82 | 7.96 | 6.68 | 6.32 | 10.64 | 17.59 |
| | Non-Prost. | Observed Frequences | 7.00 | 4.00 | 3.00 | 9.00 | 7.00 | 13.00 | 9.00 | 35.00 |
| | | Expected Frequencies | 6.08 | 6.55 | 2.97 | 8.64 | 8.84 | 9.53 | 11.37 | 33.02 |

Table 3. Observed and Expected Frequencies for the Sexual History Model

| Wastage | | | Subsequent Relationships - 3 or More | | | | Subsequent Relationships - Less than 3 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Age at First Intercourse (years) | | | | Age at First Intercourse (years) | | | |
| | | | 15 or older | | Younger than 15 | | 15 or Older | | Younger than 15 | |
| | | | Early Deviance | | Early Deviance | | Early Deviance | | Early Deviance | |
| | | | No | Yes | No | Yes | No | Yes | No | Yes |
| 36% or Less | Non-Prost. | Observed Frequencies | 23.00 | 9.00 | 19.00 | 12.00 | 10.00 | 3.00 | 12.00 | 6.00 |
| | | Expected Frequencies | 22.38 | 7.83 | 21.44 | 11.25 | 11.55 | 3.48 | 11.07 | 5.00 |
| | Prost. | Observed Frequencies | 15.00 | 9.00 | 9.00 | 8.00 | 7.00 | 2.00 | 7.00 | 13.00 |
| | | Expected Frequencies | 14.12 | 4.10 | 11.10 | 9.80 | 7.49 | 5.16 | 5.89 | 12.34 |
| Greater than 36% | Non-Prost. | Observed Frequencies | 10.00 | 3.00 | 10.00 | 3.00 | 5.00 | 1.00 | 5.00 | 2.00 |
| | | Expected Frequencies | 9.28 | 3.25 | 8.90 | 4.07 | 4.79 | 1.44 | 4.59 | 2.08 |
| | Prost. | Observed Frequencies | 13.00 | 2.00 | 12.00 | 8.00 | 7.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 14.00 |
| | | Expected Frequencies | 13.32 | 3.87 | 10.46 | 9.24 | 7.07 | 4.87 | 5.55 | 11.63 |

Table 4. Observed and Expected Frequencies for the Current Status Model

| Wastage | | | Orgasmic Level Greater Than or Equal to 50% Illegal Activities Not for Support | | | Orgasmic Level Less Than 50% Illegal Activities Not for Support | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Never | Sometimes | Usually | Never | Sometimes | Usually |
| 36% or Less | Non-Prost. | Observed Frequencies | 48.00 | 6.00 | 11.00 | 17.00 | 5.00 | 6.0 |
| | | Expected Frequencies | 44.65 | 9.03 | 12.54 | 18.05 | 3.65 | 5.07 |
| | Prost. | Observed Frequencies | 34.00 | 7.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 7.00 | 3.00 |
| | | Expected Frequencies | 28.01 | 8.54 | 9.91 | 14.79 | 4.51 | 5.23 |
| Greater than 36% | Non-Prost. | Observed Frequencies | 18.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| | | Expected Frequencies | 18.73 | 3.79 | 5.26 | 7.27 | 1.53 | 2.13 |
| | Prost. | Observed Frequencies | 22.00 | 5.00 | 11.00 | 16.00 | 6.00 | 5.00 |
| | | Expected Frequencies | 25.65 | 7.82 | 9.07 | 13.54 | 4.13 | 4.79 |

Table 5. Significance Levels for The Variables in The Three Models

| VARIABLE | LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE |
|---|---|
| Early History Model: | |
| Age at First Drug Use | .001 |
| Juvenile Record | .05 |
| Broken Home | .001 |
| Departure From School | .01 |
| Juvenile Record by Departure From School | .001 |
| Juvenile Record by Broken Home | .01 |
| Juvenile Record by Age at First Drug Use | .01 |
| Sexual History Model: | |
| Wastage | .001 |
| Subsequent Relationships | .001 |
| Early Deviance | .001 |
| Early Deviance by Subsequent Relationships | .05 |
| Early Deviance by Age at First Intercourse | .01 |
| Current Status Model: | |
| Orgasmic Level | .001 |
| Wastage | .001 |
| Illegal Activities Not for Support | .005 |

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